

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—Corn meal produces more milk than sorghum meal does.—*N. Y. Her.*

—An English gardener says that hoeing is far better than weeding. Children, thank your stars and tell it to your father.

—Tomatoes are good for the liver. Bad cases of biliousness have been cured by them. The tomato is delicious when fried.—*Exchange.*

—When soil is strong enough to produce any other crop sorrel is kept in the background. When land is so run out that nothing else will grow, sorrel will soon cover the ground. It delights in a poor, light and dry soil.—*Practical Farmer.*

—About one hundred parts of water to one of Paris green may safely be used to prevent insect depredations on fruit, provided the last application be made a month before the fruit is eaten, as the poison, being very soluble, is easily washed off by rains. This is promulgated by the professors of the Michigan Agricultural College.—*Detroit Post.*

—For preserving eggs provide a box full of nice, sweet bran, commence in September to take the eggs, dry them warm from the nest and with a piece of soft flannel, smeared slightly with fresh butter, rub them carefully over, and place them small end downward, in layers into the box, covering them with bran until the box is full, put on the lid securely and turn it over occasionally. A nicer way than either salt or lime.—*Exchange.*

—It is easy to perceive why bees can not thrive well on a sheep pasture. Sheep eat everything down very closely, and leave nothing in the shape of a flower upon which bees can subsist. There is no other reason for the popular belief that sheep and bees will not thrive together. The bees will not hurt the sheep in any way, but the sheep leave nothing for the bees to pasture in that is the only difficulty, and where other feeding ground is provided for the bees than the sheep pasture, sheep and bees would thrive very well together.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

Fall Plowing.

There is much difference in opinion as to the best time of the year in which to plow different soils. Many farmers are willing to admit that fall plowing is desirable upon heavy soils, but contend that spring plowing is best upon light soils. All are willing to grant that the tenacious character of a clay soil is reduced, and its texture opened and rendered less compact by the operation of frost. The lumps fall apart and are disintegrated by the mechanical effect of expansion, caused by the freezing of the water held between the particles. The field, which was left by the plow in a mass of lumps, is mellowed and brought into a condition, through this influence, that any amount of plowing and harrowing would have failed to bring about.

The same force which has caused the clods to fall apart, also performed a no less important chemical work by rendering the soil more soluble, and making available the supply of plant food, which would otherwise have remained locked up.

Now, is it possible that this change can only take place in a clay soil? Different soils are of varying proportions of clay, which go to make up a soil. If a clay soil is benefited by fall plowing, is not a sandy loam? And if a sandy loam is benefited, a sandy loam will be benefited in proportion to the amount of those properties therein contained, which form the chief constituents of the clay soil.

I do not claim that it is advisable to trust to fall plowing alone, for it often happens that a winter is open and wet, and the ground becomes considerably packed, so that the cultivator is hardly capable of loosening it up. In such cases it should be re-plowed in the spring, and thoroughly harrowed until in good condition for seed.

There is still another advantage in fall plowing, and that is, that it enables the farmer to get his seedling done earlier in the spring than he could have done had the plowing been left over winter. Work is more evenly divided for both teams and men, when plowing is done in the fall, while the weather is cool and no other work pressing.

Three years ago it was so wet in the fall that the farmers of this section got very little fall plowing done. The succeeding spring there was a great demand for horses and men, the supply falling far short of the demand. Many fields were plowed in the worst possible condition, while those who waited for good weather were many days late with their seedling. The yield per acre that season, was a third less than the average. The experience was not without good, as it converted many, before indifferent, into staunch believers in fall plowing. Well plowed fields in October indicate good farm management.—*Cor. Western Plowman.*

The Way to Cook Oysters.

The oyster is eaten in a variety of styles—fried, broiled, stewed, steamed, scalloped and raw. Some people in Chicago eat them pickled. No matter, Chicago is young yet, and will learn better after a while. So wealthy and enterprising a city can not remain forever uncivilized. The best way to eat oysters is in the old-fashioned Maryland style. Shuck your oysters, and on a plate of death let not a drop of water or milk touch them. Let them repose for a few moments in their own liquid, while you cut up a very small quantity of fat, new bacon, with a shred here and there of lean with it. About an ounce of bacon to a quart of oysters. Ham is not the best, neither is middling; good, new shoulder is the article. Put the bacon in a frying-pan and heat rapidly over a vigorously burning fire. When the bacon is done to a crisp point in the oysters. Stew for two minutes and a half or three, no longer. Pepper to suit taste while stewing. If the oysters are good salt-water bivalves, they need no salt. Then pour out and eat, thanking God you live in a land where the art of cooking oysters properly is not wholly lost. If you eat oysters cooked in this style you will never eat them in any other if you can help it.—*Washington Republican.*

There Must and Shall Be a Change.

For the past ten years the people have wanted to change the Administration. For that length of time they have been weary of Republican misrule and desirous of getting rid of it. Why have they been unable to do so?

In 1872 the Democrats committed the blunder of nominating Horace Greeley for President. At that time the country would gladly have released itself from Grantism, but the opposition was speedily seen to be farcical. The election was carried by the Republicans for Grant was 3,597,000, and for Greeley 2,834,000. The Democrats refrained from voting. This is shown by the fact that in the next election at which the opposition to Republicanism could show its strength—the Congressional election of 1874—the Democrats elected nearly two-thirds of the members of the House of Representatives.

After 1874 came the Congressional elections of 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880 and 1882 and the Presidential elections of 1876 and 1880.

In all of these the people expressed their determination that the Republicans should yield up the power they had wielded so long, and that there should be a change.

In 1874 the people elected a Democratic House of Representatives. It was all they could then do towards a change.

In 1876 the people elected Mr. Tilden President over Hayes by a popular majority of 250,000. They then as they supposed, secured a change.

In 1876 the people also elected a Democratic House of Representatives to support their Democratic President.

Mr. Tilden was cheated out of the office—the Presidency was stolen from Hayes, and the will of the people was defeated.

In 1878, on the heels of the Presidential fraud, the people again elected a Democratic House of Representatives. They determined that there should be a change.

Then came 1880, when the Republicans purchased the Presidency they had stolen four years before and defeated General Hancock and the will of the people by the power of "crisp and new two-dollar and five-dollar bills, which fell like a shower from heaven."

In 1882 the people once more swept away the Republican spoilsman and elected a Democratic House of Representatives. They again demanded a change.

What will the people do in 1884? They will set the stamp of reprobation on the party which has confessed to the purchase of the Presidency in 1884, which assassinated Garfield, which has protected official dishonesty, continued to plunder the Treasury through bogus prosecutions, and kept all its public thieves out of the penitentiary. The people will again demand a change, as they did in 1874, in 1876, in 1878 and in 1882—as they would have done in 1880 but for the heavenly shower from the Star-route clouds. The question is, can they get the change they want?

Will the oligarchy maintain its prescriptive right to office growing out of long possession and again defy the popular will? Having stolen power in 1876 and purchased power in 1880, will they peacefully yield power in 1884? Do we still enjoy a republican form of Government?

Every citizen of the United States is interested in deciding now and forever whether the people rule, or whether the Republican party rule and shall indefinitely continue itself in office. Every citizen is interested in uniting with the Democrats in the cry: "There must and shall be a change."—*N. Y. World.*

What Is Afoot in the South?

There is evidently a disposition upon the part of the department officials in the Post-office Department to have the people believe that President Arthur has turned over a new leaf and will have the department run in the interest of the people instead of the whims and conveniences of the politicians. They speak as though the injunction of the New York *Sun* to "turn the rascals out" will be obeyed. There are those who believe that Arthur has nothing to do with it, and that he is too shrewd a politician to engage in anything of the kind. Now that he has got through fishing, maybe he will find time to rise and explain. The Postmaster-General would hardly have assumed so much authority without the knowledge and approval of the President, and those who have been left out in the cold might as well make up their minds to go to work to defeat him in the next election. Government officials are not brutes to be kicked and cuffed about like so many dogs, and the party that will sustain an Administration that will allow it should be told "to go." Up to this time the postmaster in this city has no idea why he was removed, nor has the people any information to give him. All reasons for it are withheld by the department, and the last words said to him by Mr. Lamson, the Inspector, were: "You and your office are all right." Yet but a few days elapsed and he is unceremoniously removed, even without a minute's notification.

The truth is, the Republican party has been so long in power until the Administration treats all subordinates as menials. If any cause for this existed it would be a different thing, but to send men through the country and throw business men out of employment without ceremony is more than the people will quietly submit to, and such proceedings will drive every decent man out of the party. That there is some great political move on foot in the South we have no question. It is hardly probable that Arthur and his gang would suddenly become so exceedingly virtuous as to attempt to please the people of the South rather than their pets in politics. It may be that the reduction of the clerical forces in the post-offices will help to swell the coffers of the campaign fund—a thing needed just now since there can be no more political assessments. Should this prove to be the case, we will not be in the least surprised, and the manner and time in which these reductions are made strengthens the belief.—*Columbus Sun.*

—The Pinta Indians do not believe in the "happy hunting ground" proposition, but have great fear of the devil, who, they think, is tormenting them whenever one of their number is sick.

Demands Upon Public Officers.

It may appear all right enough for public men to take some recreation now and then, for man needs rest and relief from the burdens and cares of life, and he is no less in need of it because he accepts the responsibilities of public office. But while this is true, it is also true that public office brings with it certain restrictions and sacrifices which they, who voluntarily assume such offices, must accept and abide by. Private employment means independence, and affords leisure and opportunity for every gratification which inclination and means may suggest and permit, but when a man accepts a public station he must surrender some of that personal and individual independence, and this is generally so understood by the people. He ceases, for the time being, to be master of his time and his pleasurable pursuits, and agrees to serve those who have honored him with public confidence. The public service is exacting, else the common good would be endangered by inattention and neglect. The people expect that men prominent in official station shall set examples of diligence and strict regard for the faithful discharge of public duties. The induction into office and the assumption of the powers that may pertain to it does not lift the person so selected above the people, nor make him a law unto himself or give him superior rights or privileges. He is still a servant of the people, responsible to them for his conduct, and the higher he is placed the more exacting are his duties and the more the people expect of him. It is, therefore, a matter of just criticism, whether the President and his Cabinet should embrace opportunities, which persons, with a lively sense of duty to come, offer, for protracted leaves of absence from the seat of Government, thus setting examples of inattention to subordinates, and making easy the way to the neglect of public business. There can be no just excuse for this growing practice. It was not the custom in the past, and it ought not to become the custom now. General Grant was largely responsible for this violation of official duty, and it has steadily grown worse ever since. The proper place at all times for the custodians of public interests is in this city.

It is here they are expected to be faithful when the citizens have business to transact with them, and unless they are called away to other points by the discharge of official duty, here is where they ought to remain. This squares with the public sense of official duties and obligations; it is the rule of common sense, and it may be said to their great credit, it was the rule which Democratic Presidents lived up to. Old Hickory sharply rebuked one of his Secretaries for desiring to be absent for a longer period than the President thought proper; and, as he himself practiced what he preached in this particular, the Secretary in question had to admit the force of Jackson's objections. This good old custom has been badly broken into by recent Presidents and their confidential advisers, but if it shall be the good fortune of the people to have a Democrat for the next President, this custom of attending strictly to business will be restored again, and its good effect will be speedily seen in a more faithful public service and the more implicit confidence of the people.—*American Register.*

A Specimen of Republican Cheekiness.

The Republican leaders do not at any time hesitate to indulge freely in demagoguery and to solemnly put forward assumptions for facts. The address of the National Union League to the people is a specimen of the average cheekiness of Republican pretension: "There is no section of the Republican party whose advent to power in the States and the Nation would be a disaster to the best interests of the country as would that of the Democratic party. There is no shade of opinion held by any respectable number of Republicans in the United States that does not breathe the spirit of liberty, of progress and of good government in a fuller and better sense than the best utterance, the best inspiration and the best sentiment of the Democratic party. Paramount to all consideration of personal aggrandizement or advancement of factions is the demand the country makes upon the Republican party to see to it that the reins of government be not wrested from its hands."

Who constitute this Republican party, the whole body of which is more enlightened and more patriotic than even the best elements of the Democratic party? Examine this supercilious statement and put the touchstone of truth to it for a moment so far as possible. At the last Presidential election the Republican party polled 4,449,053 votes, and the Democrats 4,442,035. At the election in 1876 the Democrats polled 4,284,757, and the Republicans 4,033,950. In the one election the Republicans had 7,018 majority, and in the other the Democrats had 250,800 majority. What elements constitute the vote of the two parties? There were in 1880, in round numbers, 50,000,000 people in the United States. Of these 42,700,000 were white and 6,500,000 colored. There were 5.4 persons to each voter. It is a truth which will not be disputed that the negroes voted with substantial unanimity with the Republicans. There were less than 8,000,000 white voters, of whom the Democrats surely got about 4,442,000 and the Republicans 3,558,000. Is the negro race, as it exists in this country, more capable and progressive than the whites? Such would seem to be the argument of this conclusion of Republicans. There were in the United States in 1880 6,500,000 foreigners, who furnished something like 1,200,000 voters. It is a matter of common information that since the civil war a vast majority of the foreign vote has gone to the Republican party. Is this element of the population of the United States more devoted to liberty and progress than native white Americans? No intelligent foreigner would himself set up such a claim. It is entirely within bounds to say that without the negro vote neither Indiana nor Ohio would have been Republican in the last Presidential election. It is quite certain that of the native white voters of the United States, three-quarters are Democrats, and none but groned partisans would deny that this composed this homogeneous aggregation of citizens, to state their claims in the most moderate terms, as is capable and progressive and devoted to liberty as their heterogeneous Republican opponents.—*St. Louis Republican.*

—Nitro-glycerine is often used as a medicine, under the name of glycozine.

An Indianapolis baby was bitten, Intending a pet Maltese kitten, Before a day ended, St. Jacobs Oil mended, And with it mothers are smitten.

A hunter who lives at Bear Run, Hurt his arm by the kick of a gun, The hunt is it did spoil, But St. Jacobs Oil Cured him before swelling begun.

ANGER is a passion which may be red in the face.—*Burlington Free Press.*

Greatest Discovery Since 1492. For coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, laryngitis, and consumption in its early stages, nothing equals Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It is also a great blood-purifier and strength-restorer or tonic, and for liver complaint and costive conditions of the bowels it has no equal. Sold by druggists.

AFTER a bill is settled you can enjoy the rest that follows payin'.—*N. Y. Journal.*

Young, middle-aged, or old men, suffering from nervous debility or kindred affections, should address, with two stamps, for large treatise, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

A SHERRY cobbler will never mend your old shoes.—*N. Y. Independent.*

The only scientific Iron Medicine that does not produce headache, &c., but gives to the system all the benefits of iron with out its bad effects, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

Is a lost girl a Maid of the Mist?—*N. Y. Graphic.*

OTTAWA, ILL.—Dr. T. A. Smurr says: "Brown's Iron Bitters give entire satisfaction."

"Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs, ants, vermin. 10c.

Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Issued by ladies who possess the finest complexion. Hill's Hair Dye, black or brown, 50c.

Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Ask for it. Complete, permanent cure. Corns, bunions.

I HAVE been using Swift's Specific (SSS) and find it to be the best remedy of the kind that I have ever been able to get, and I have tried them all.

JOHN FISCHER, 34 U. S. Cavalry.

"Buchu-paiba." Complete cure, all annoying Kidney Diseases, irritation. \$1.

BILLIARD playing is a sort of green baize ball game.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Skinny Men. "Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia.

A MISER is often surprised at close quarters.—*N. Y. News.*

ALL recommend Wise's Axle Grease.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 2, 1883.	
CATTLE—Shipping Steers.....	\$4.50 @ 5.15
Native Heifers.....	3.00 @ 3.25
Native Cows.....	3.00 @ 3.25
Butchers' Steers.....	4.00 @ 4.25
HOGS—Good to choice heavy.....	4.50 @ 4.80
Light.....	4.40 @ 4.60
WHEAT—No. 1.....	91 @ 91 1/2
No. 2.....	85 @ 85 1/2
No. 3.....	76 @ 77
OATS—No. 1.....	38 @ 38 1/2
No. 2.....	21 @ 21 1/2
RYE—No. 1.....	42 @ 44
Flour—Finest, per sack.....	2.20 @ 2.30
HAY—For lots, bright.....	60 @ 7.50
BUTTER—Choice dairy.....	20 @ 25
CHEESE—Kansan, new.....	9 @ 10
Choice.....	17 @ 18
PORK—Hams.....	12 @ 13
Shoulders.....	6 @ 7
Sides.....	8 @ 9
LARD.....	8 @ 9
WOOL—Missouri, unwashed.....	18 @ 19
POTATOES—Per bushel.....	25 @ 30

ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Shipping Steers.....	5.00 @ 5.30
Butchers' Steers.....	4.00 @ 4.75
HOGS—Good to choice.....	4.75 @ 5.15
Light.....	4.50 @ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 1.....	3.00 @ 3.40
No. 2.....	1.00 @ 1.04
No. 3.....	91 @ 91 1/2
CORN—No. 1.....	46 @ 46 1/2
OATS—No. 1.....	25 @ 25 1/2
RYE—No. 1.....	51 @ 51 1/2
COTTON—Middle.....	9 1/2 @ 9 3/4
TOBACCO—New Leaf.....	4.40 @ 4.75
Medium new leaf.....	6.25 @ 6.75

CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Good shipping.....	5.00 @ 5.30
HOGS—Good to choice.....	4.40 @ 5.30
Light.....	2.75 @ 3.00
WHEAT—Common to choice.....	5.30 @ 6.00
No. 1.....	81 @ 94 1/2
No. 2.....	81 @ 94 1/2
No. 3.....	94 @ 94 1/2
CORN—No. 1.....	49 @ 49 1/2
OATS—No. 1.....	27 @ 27 1/2
RYE.....	56 @ 56 1/2
PORK—New Mess.....	10.50 @ 10.62 1/2

NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Exports.....	5.25 @ 6.80
HOGS—Good to choice.....	5.25 @ 5.80
COTTON—Middle.....	10 @ 10 1/4
Flour—Good to choice.....	4.50 @ 7.00
WHEAT—No. 1.....	11 @ 11 1/4
No. 2.....	1.06 @ 1.06 1/2
CORN—No. 1.....	61 @ 61 1/4
OATS—Western mixed.....	23 @ 23 1/2
Barley—Standard Malt.....	11.50 @ 11.75

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Relieves and cures RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, BACKACHE, Headache, Toothache, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, Soreness, Cuts, Bruises, FROSTBITES, BURNS, SCALDS, and all other bodily aches and pains.
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A YOUNG MAN'S CASE.

Mr. S. S. HODGINS, Jr., of No. 147 Park street, Lewiston, Me., relates the following personal narrative, May 14, 1883: "About fifteen months since I had a severe attack of typhoid fever, was very lame, and confined to my bed for eleven weeks, and when the fever left me I was in a very debilitated condition. My back and loins seemed to have no strength, and I had no vitality or appetite. I tried various kinds of medicine recommended by my friends, but found they did not improve my condition. I was induced to try Hunt's Remedy, which has been used with such great success here in Lewiston that it has a very enviable reputation of being a most reliable medicine. I purchased one bottle, and can date my improved health from the time I commenced using it, and my progress continued very rapidly; I gained in strength, and experienced less pain in my back, my appetite increased, and after using three (3) bottles my pains were all gone, and my health entirely restored, and I can most heartily recommend Hunt's Remedy to any who may need a true remedy for debility, kidney or urinary troubles."

A GOOD MECHANIC.

Mr. L. J. JONES, of No. 19 Charles street, Portland, Me., writes us these convincing facts, May 11, 1883: "I have for several years been troubled with liver complaint and indigestion, and have suffered at times terrible distress, and have tried many different cures, so called, but have been recommended from time to time. I once day noticed in one of our papers the testimonial of a person that had used Hunt's Remedy and been cured of diseases similar to mine. I purchased a bottle of Hunt's Remedy from Portland, and before I had used the first bottle found that I was improving beyond my expectation; have used in all six bottles, and I have no trouble from indigestion, no distress or pain in back, and I formerly lost and since I have been cured my wife has used it for kidney trouble, and it has cured her. We can both say that Hunt's Remedy is a blessing to any that are troubled with kidney or liver diseases, or indigestion. We gladly recommend it to our friends, or to any suffer from liver or kidney diseases, and you can use this letter as you may choose for the best interest of suffering humanity."

DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup
FOR THE CURE OF FEVER and ACUE Or CHILLS and FEVER, AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear his testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine requires only a few hours to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

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THE MINISTER WHO FAILS to interest his congregation and build up his church is generally accused of being a poor preacher, or of not studying hard enough. That is not always where the trouble comes from. Dyspepsia and liver disorders are responsible for many a dull sermon and many a vacant pulpit. When the Dominie's digestive apparatus is working wrong and his nerves are giving him pain, and his brain refuses to do its duty, it is almost impossible to make or to preach a good sermon. Give your suffering minister a bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters. You will see its effect on next Sunday's preaching. The Rev. Mr. Zehring, of Codorus, Pa., was paralyzed, and could not walk except with crutches, until Brown's Iron Bitters made a new man of him. The Rev. Mr. White, of Rock Hill, S. C., says: "It restored me to strength and vigor." Brown's Iron Bitters is not only for the minister, but for all people.

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SSS

I was suffering from Blood Poison and Mercantile Rheumatism, and had spent \$500 for treatment with no benefit, and it seemed that I was doomed to die. I bought a bottle of S.S.S. and was given up to a straw, and it has saved me from a horrible death, and cured me sound and well. It is the greatest medicine in the world. C. H. SMILEY, Quincy, Ill.

HEREDITARY—Swift's Specific cured me sound and well of a Scrofulous taint inherited from my ancestors. A. A. MAY, Madison, Mo.

I am sure that Swift's Specific saved my life. I was terribly poisoned with Malaria, and was given up to die. Swift's Specific relieved me promptly and radically. I think it is the greatest remedy of the age. C. G. SPRANZ, Sup't Gas Works, Rome, Ga.

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